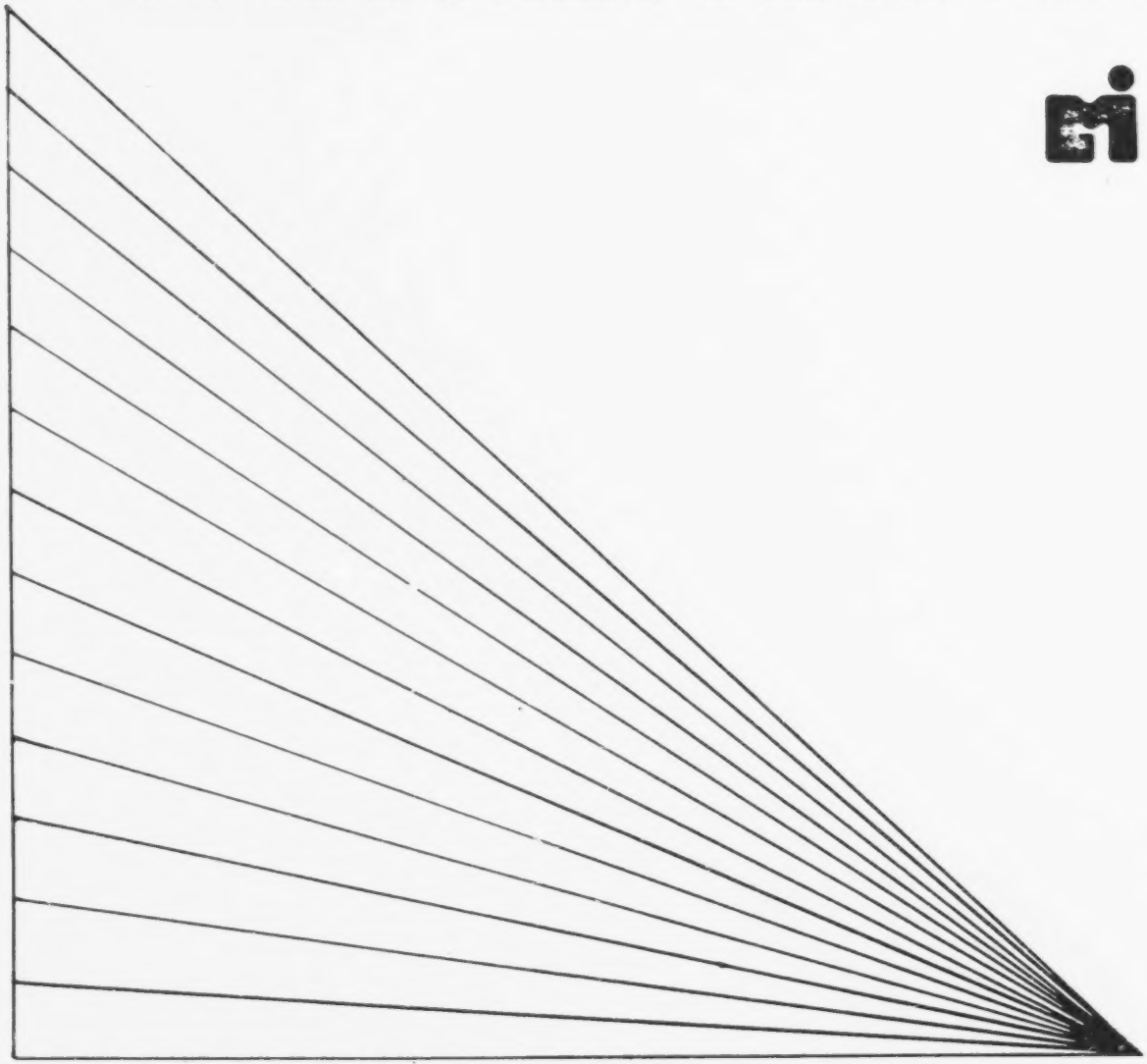
10/1/84 S3616-1 A

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

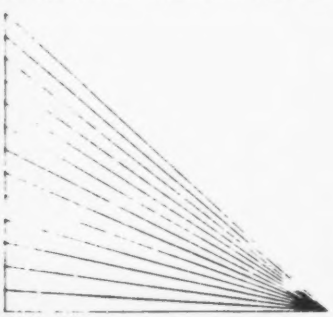
JULY, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 5.0 percent in June to 5.3 percent in July. The rate had averaged a lesser rise of 0.1 percentage points during July of 1970-1983. Still, this is the lowest July rate since 1974 and is significantly lower than the July, 1983 rate of 6.6 percent.

*The July civilian labor force remained at June's level, as decreases of 6,797 in employment balanced increases of 6,779 in unemployment. The labor force had been expanding since February. Since last July the labor force has grown, as employment soared by a greater 55,279 persons than unemployment dropped by 26,773.

*July unemployment rates ranged from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.2 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset and Garrett do rates still exceed 10 percent.

*The state's nonagricultural payroll employment decreased significantly by 11,300 jobs between June and July, much more than last July's loss of 4,300. The estimated 1,757,900 total jobs for July did set a new record for a July. This July's decrease brought an end to the gain of 81,700 jobs between January and June, which exceeded the hiring of 61,800 during that period of 1983.

*Layoffs were noted during this July in education, manufacturing, general merchandise stores, eating and drinking places, automobile garages, and personal, business, and social services. There was hiring in agribusiness, construction, finance/insurance/real estate, amusement and recreation activities, health services, membership organizations, and federal/city/county governments.

*Average weekly earnings of the state's manufacturing production workers increased by $3.04 between June and July to $386.91. Average hourly earnings rose by 12 cents to $9.46. However, average workweeks did decrease by 0.2 hours to 40.9. Since last July, weekly earnings have expanded by 7.7 percent.

*During July, initial claims filed for the state's unemployment insurance increased by 7,875 and continued claims rose by 8,347. Since last July, initial claims are up by 938 but continued claims are down by 45,203.

*The U.S. July consumer price index for all items is up by 0.3 percent from June and by 4.1 percent from last July.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S labor market hit a sour note in July, as the unemployment rate increased from 5.0 percent in June to 5.3 percent. Last July, the rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points. A minor increase of 0.1 percentage points had been averaged during July of 1970 through 1983.

THIS July's unemployment rate is the lowest for a July since 1974 and is significantly lower than the July, 1983 rate of 6.6 percent. After falling by 1.9 percentage points between January and May, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 between May and July. In June, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The August rate is expected to increase slightly, since that month averaged a gain of 0.2 percentage points between 1970 and 1983. Summer jobs will be drawing to a close.

AS usual, Maryland's July unemployment rate is significantly lower than nationally, showing a gap of 2.2 percentage points. The U.S. rate inched up from 7.4 percent in June to 7.5 percent in July (not seasonally adjusted). Like in Maryland, the U.S. rate increased in June and July after falling between January and May.

MARYLAND'S July civilian labor force maintained its June level, as decreases of a estimated 6,797 employed persons essentially matched increases of 6,779 unemployed. The labor force had been expanding since February. Both employment and the labor force hit record levels in June. During last July, the labor force contracted, with unemployment declines outnumbering employment gains. Since a year ago, the labor force has swelled by a estimated 28,506 persons. Employment has soared by 55,279 and unemployment has fallen by 26,773.

EVEN though there was a reduction this July in unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, continued claims filed for Unemployment Insurance increased. Filings particularly were higher for school bus drivers, business services, education, social services, special trade contracting, and the manufacturing industries of apparel and textiles, leather, and transportation equipment. More than 1,000 claims were filed in each of the industries of special trade contracting and transportation equipment.

FROM the employment side, unusually large seasonal layoffs were seen in education because relatively few layoffs had occurred by the previous reference week of June 12th. Other July layoffs were noted in the manufacturing industries of transportation equipment, food processing, and apparel and textile products. Also decreasing were jobs in school bus driving; general merchandise stores; eating and drinking places; personal, business, and social services; and automobile garages. There was hiring in agribusiness; construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; amusement and recreation activities; health services; membership organizations; and federal, city, and county governments. Compared with last July, this July's layoffs were more extensive in manufacturing and education, while the hiring was slower in construction, services, and local government.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. Employment fell by an estimated 2,183 persons as unemployment increased by 3,662. Layoffs were noted in education, school bus driving, general merchandise stores, eating and drinking places, business services, and the manufacturing industries of apparel/textiles, food processing, and transportation equipment. There was some hiring scattered through the service industry, particularly at membership organizations. Baltimore City's unemployment rate rose from June's 6.9 percent to July's 7.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area remained at its June rate of 3.3 percent. The unemployment level dropped by an estimated 325 persons during July and employment by a greater 4,020. Layoffs were registered in personal, business, and social services and in education. Hiring was seen in construction, amusement and recreation services, and federal, city, and county government.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment increased from 7.2 percent in June to 8.6 percent in July. The unemployment rolls expanded by an estimated 2,164 persons while employment receded by 1,414. Seasonal layoffs were observed in education.

SOUTHERN Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 6.6 percent in June to 6.3 percent in July. Meanwhile, the Eastern Shore's rate swelled from 6.3 percent to 7.1 percent. For the entire area, layoffs were registered in food processing, school bus driving, and local boards of education. There was hiring in construction, wholesale trade, and city and county government.

IN July, counties' unemployment rates ranged from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.2 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset and Garrett do rates still exceed 10 percent. Rates are less than 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. From June, unemployment rates had increased in 18 counties, decreased in 4, and held steady in 2. Increases of more than a full percentage point were seen in unemployment rates for Allegany, Frederick, Dorchester, and Kent counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S July total nonagricultural payroll employment set a new record for that month of the year, totaling 1,757,900 jobs. New records have also been set this year for the months of February through June. Jobs did decrease significantly by 11,300 between this June and July, more than last July's loss of 4,300. This follows gains of 81,700 jobs between January and June, which greatly exceeds the hiring of 61,800 during that period of 1983. Although manufacturing industries added only 4,600 jobs during those 5 months in 1984, the nonmanufacturing industries of trade noted hiring of 21,300, services 20,300, construction 18,100, government 8,400, transportation and public utilities 4,900, and finance, insurance, and real estate 4,000.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

DURING this July, both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing categories lost more jobs than they did a year ago. The manufacturing groups of food processing and apparel/textiles decreased by more this July, and transportation equipment receded as compared with gains last July. However, little change was seen this July in chemicals and rubber/plastics, even though they showed sizable layoffs last July. The nonmanufacturing groups of construction and services engaged in slower hiring than a year ago, while state and local government showed much more extensive layoffs. On the positive side, finance/insurance/real estate and federal government exhibited larger increases this July, while layoffs were smaller this July in transportation and trade.

FOR the 19th consecutive month, total employment is higher than a year ago, growing between July of 1983 and 1984 by 45,900 jobs. Manufacturing accounts for only 2,900 of those additional jobs and nonmanufacturing for 43,000. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased in jobs over the year and 8 have decreased. The largest gains are seen in nonelectrical machinery (+2,600) and electric and electronic equipment (+2,300), while the greatest losses have been experienced in transportation equipment (-2,500) and primary metals (-1,400). The only major nonmanufacturing categories to have decreased since last July are state and local government (-1,600) and mining (-400). Sizable gains of 17,600 have been registered in trade, 13,200 in services, 9,800 in construction, and 3,500 in transportation and public utilities.

UNHAPPILY, July's loss of 2,700 manufacturing jobs almost matches June's sizable gain of 2,800. This is the largest monthly decrease since 3,700 during January, 1983. Last July, jobs subsided by a much less extensive 1,600. Unpaid vacations and temporary shutdowns caused the loss of 1,000 jobs in apparel and textiles during this July. Food processing dropped 700 jobs, with unpaid vacations in beverages and weak business conditions in seafood processing. Layoffs of 400 workers in ship and boat building and repair contributed to a loss of 700 jobs in transportation equipment, along with other layoffs due to model changeovers and less business. Another 300 jobs were lost in printing and publishing and 200 in paper and allied products. Nonelectrical machinery actually gained 300 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING showed significant weakness during July, diminished by 8,600 jobs as compared with a reduction of only 2,700 last July. A good part of this can be attributed to differences in the timing and numbers of schools' seasonal layoffs. By the survey week of the 12th, public colleges and universities had laid off 4,200 in June and 3,200 in July. Last year, 5,400 workers had been laid off by mid-June and only 600 more during July. Local boards of education and community colleges this year laid off 2,500 persons by mid-June and then 15,100 by mid-July. In 1983, 4,900 layoffs were registered by mid-June and then 14,200 by mid-July. Fewer summer workers are being hired by city and county governments. During this July, local governments hired 9,200 as compared with 11,700 last July. Federal agencies are hiring more workers this summer, 1,100 this July as compared with 700 a year ago.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONSTRUCTION grew by 1,500 jobs this July, much less than the 2,500 increase last July. However, this July's employment level is the highest since November, 1979. Scattered hiring of summer workers have caused finance, insurance, and real estate to expand by 600 jobs. In services, large gains and losses balanced out each other, resulting in a net increase of 200 jobs. Sizable layoffs were seen in personal services, business services, automobile repair and garages, and social services. Notable hiring took place in amusement and recreation services, health services, private education, and membership organizations. Two thousand jobs were lost in trade during this July, less than the 3,500 reduction a year ago. General merchandise stores lost 700 jobs as other layoffs took place at food stores and especially at eating and drinking places. Transportation receded by 800 jobs this July, with seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment was down by 3,600 over the month, representing 32 percent of the statewide decrease, and was up by 15,300 over the year, representing 33 percent of the statewide increase. The area's total of 964,100 jobs for July accounts for a greater 55 percent of jobs statewide. Between June and July, 1,100 jobs were gained in services while 1,400 were lost in trade, 1,200 at public colleges and universities, 500 in transportation, as well as 800 in apparel and textiles and 600 each in food processing and transportation equipment manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of the state's manufacturing production workers edged up by $3.04 between June and July to $386.91. This was completely due to an increase of 12 cents in average hourly earnings to $9.46 for July. Average weekly hours actually declined by 0.2 hours to 40.9. That split trend of higher hourly earnings and lower average workweeks was prevalent among the industry groups. Weak business conditions and vacation periods caused layoffs of lower paid workers and led to shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime work. The average workweek increased only in nonelectrical machinery, food processing, and apparel/textiles.

AVERAGE hourly earnings fell only in stone/clay/glass products, transportation equipment, rubber/plastics, and leather. July's hourly earnings ranged from $4.85 in leather and leather products up to $13.66 in primary metals. The average workweek ranged from 34.6 hours in instruments up to 45.5 hours in stone, clay, and glass products.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of the manufacturing production workers decreased by $2.39 between June and July to $408.77. This occurred even though the workweek decreased and hourly earnings increased just like statewide. Average weekly hours fell by a more sizable 0.7 hours than statewide to 41.0, while average hourly earnings increased by a similar 11 cents to $9.97. While the average workweek's length is quite close

HOURS AND EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

in the state and Baltimore area, earnings are notably higher in the area, which has a greater proportion of its manufacturing jobs in the higher paid durable goods industries. Since July, 1983, the area's average weekly earnings have increased by a lesser $24.97 or 6.5 percent than statewide, held down by a gain in the average workweek of only 0.3 hours.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for July, 1984 rose 49.7 percent over June's total. Summer vacation layoffs in the industries of apparel, rubber footwear, and primary metals were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were up 7.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 3.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.9 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $127.21.

INITIAL claims in the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 13.1 percent and continued claims were down 13.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were up 18.3 percent and continued claims increased 2.9 percent.

ACTIVITIES for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 50.1 percent, continued claims increased 14.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 3.0 percent, and the amount of payments increased 2.9 percent. The average weekly payment decreased less than one percent to $123.09.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between June and July to 311.7. While housing and food costs surged, gasoline prices declined. Since last July, consumer prices have been inflated by 4.1 percent. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.17. Prices for food and beverages, indexed at 295.3 for July, are up by 0.3 percent from June and 3.7 percent from last July. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items reached 313.0, rising by 0.5 percent over the past two months and by 4.2 percent from a year ago. The area's index for food and beverages, at 295.7, showed no change from its May level but is up by 4.3 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics (ZEUS), annual average labor force estimates for 1982 and 1983 for census tracts in each county and Baltimore City.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1978 and 1979 for Maryland's areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY '83
MARYLAND	2,268,471	2,268,489	2,147,945	2,154,742	120,526	113,747	5.3	5.0	6.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,101,987	1,100,508	1,034,596	1,036,779	67,391	63,729	6.1	5.8	7.5
BALTIMORE CITY	403,554	403,134	374,418	375,208	29,136	27,926	7.2	6.9	8.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,493	185,310	176,448	176,821	9,045	8,489	4.9	4.6	6.5
BALTIMORE	332,415	331,845	312,001	312,659	20,414	19,186	6.1	5.8	7.4
CARROLL	48,002	47,953	45,855	45,952	2,147	2,001	4.5	4.2	5.2
HARFORD	73,956	73,778	69,446	69,593	4,510	4,185	6.1	5.7	7.9
HOWARD	58,565	58,488	56,427	56,546	2,138	1,942	3.7	3.3	4.3
D. C. AREA	830,887	835,232	803,613	807,633	27,274	27,599	3.3	3.3	4.1
CHARLES	45,966	46,094	44,396	44,618	1,570	1,476	3.4	3.2	4.1
MONTGOMERY	363,630	365,533	353,363	355,131	10,267	10,402	2.8	2.8	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,291	423,606	405,854	407,885	15,437	15,721	3.7	3.7	4.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,635	147,885	135,840	137,254	12,795	10,631	8.6	7.2	10.9
ALLEGANY	34,287	35,253	31,012	32,309	3,275	2,944	9.6	8.4	12.4
FREDERICK	46,526	46,987	43,505	45,015	3,021	1,972	6.5	4.2	7.0
GARRETT	12,296	12,049	10,932	10,815	1,364	1,234	11.1	10.2	14.6
WASHINGTON	55,526	53,596	50,391	49,115	5,135	4,481	9.2	8.4	12.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	33,625	31,861	31,522	29,764	2,103	2,097	6.3	6.6	8.8
CALVERT	13,073	12,104	12,064	11,109	1,009	995	7.7	8.2	12.1
ST. MARY'S	20,552	19,757	19,458	18,655	1,094	1,102	5.3	5.6	6.8
EASTERN SHORE	153,338	153,005	142,375	143,313	10,963	9,692	7.1	6.3	8.5
CAROLINE	8,338	8,685	7,637	8,016	701	669	8.4	7.7	10.5
CECIL	31,603	31,388	28,882	28,899	2,721	2,489	8.6	7.9	8.5
DORCHESTER	15,421	15,237	13,910	14,081	1,511	1,156	9.8	7.6	12.0
KENT	8,288	8,492	7,616	7,984	672	508	8.1	6.0	8.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,634	10,248	9,964	9,521	670	727	6.3	7.1	8.5
SOMERSET	8,985	7,635	7,802	6,619	1,183	1,016	13.2	13.3	15.3
TALBOT	18,075	18,096	17,458	17,553	617	543	3.4	3.0	4.4
WICOMICO	30,886	31,454	28,941	29,695	1,945	1,759	6.3	5.6	8.5
WORCESTER	21,108	21,770	20,165	20,945	943	825	4.5	3.8	5.8
UNITED STATES[2]	116,198,000	115,393,000	107,484,000	106,812,000	8,714,000	8,582,000	7.5	7.4	9.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1757.9	1769.2	1712.0	964.1	967.7	948.8
Manufacturing	214.6	217.3	211.7	139.5	142.0	140.9
Durable Goods	116.3	116.6	114.4	82.1	82.6	83.5
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.5	20.8	17.7	17.8	19.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.5	14.6	14.1
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.4	6.3	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	18.8	16.5	11.5	11.4	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.4	39.4	37.1	27.7	27.7	27.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.3	26.4	25.6	19.6	19.7	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	10.7	11.4	13.2	7.2	7.8	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.3	100.7	97.3	57.4	59.4	57.4
Food and kindred products	23.8	24.5	24.5	11.2	11.8	11.9
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.2	2.7	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.8	4.5	2.5	3.0	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.0	14.0	13.3	8.2	9.0	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.2	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.9	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.3	9.5	7.5	7.7	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.3	25.3	13.8	14.0	13.9
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.1	9.5	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.7	12.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	9.3	8.5	5.1	5.3	4.6
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.2	1.3	1.4	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
Nonmanufacturing	1543.3	1551.9	1500.3	824.6	825.7	807.9
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.8	109.3	101.0	52.5	52.2	47.2
Transportation and public utilities	90.1	90.9	86.6	59.0	59.6	57.8
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.9	5.4	5.4	5.6
Transportation, except railroads	41.8	42.6	38.6	24.9	25.4	24.0
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	27.0	23.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.4	4.3	4.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.8	40.8	40.1	28.7	28.8	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.8	26.9	26.1	19.3	19.4	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.0	13.9	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	435.7	437.7	418.1	226.6	228.0	218.6
Wholesale trade	98.8	98.6	94.5	55.8	55.6	54.5
Retail trade	336.9	339.1	323.6	170.8	172.4	164.1
General merchandise stores	41.0	41.7	40.9	20.1	20.6	20.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	100.2	99.6	99.4	61.1	60.8	60.9
Banking	24.8	24.7	24.6	14.8	14.7	14.9
Credit agencies except banks	13.8	13.7	13.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
Insurance carriers	19.9	19.8	19.7	15.0	14.9	14.9
Services	419.4	419.2	406.2	221.5	220.4	214.7
Health services	112.3	111.9	112.2	68.1	68.0	68.3
Private hospitals	58.2	58.0	58.8	39.4	39.3	39.9
Educational services	24.9	24.4	23.3	18.4	17.9	17.0
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.8	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.6	12.4	11.6	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.5	20.6	7.7	7.6	6.8
Total government	385.8	393.9	387.3	203.8	204.6	208.6
Total federal government	133.5	132.4	133.4	54.3	54.1	54.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.5	44.2	43.9	19.9	19.9	20.0
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.7	13.0	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	75.2	74.5	76.5	27.2	27.0	28.1
Total state and local government	252.3	261.5	253.9	149.5	150.5	153.7
Total state government	80.1	83.4	80.8	56.5	57.8	57.9
Public universities & colleges	22.6	25.8	23.3	7.1	8.3	7.9
Non-education	57.5	57.6	57.5	49.4	49.5	50.0
Total local government	172.2	178.1	173.1	93.0	92.7	95.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	96.1	111.2	95.6	48.4	54.9	49.3
Non-education	76.1	66.9	77.5	44.6	37.8	46.5

1
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

2
Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JULY 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
MANUFACTURING	$386.91	$383.87	$359.10	40.9	41.1	39.9	$ 9.46	$ 9.34	$ 9.00
DURABLE GOODS	441.41	441.52	404.67	42.2	42.7	41.0	10.46	10.34	9.87
Lumber and wood products	258.55	266.06	243.25	37.8	39.3	36.8	6.84	6.77	6.61
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	280.80	42.0	42.0	43.2	6.66	6.66	6.50
Stone, clay and glass products	419.97	423.90	399.14	45.5	45.0	44.3	9.23	9.42	9.01
Primary metal industries	566.89	580.64	514.40	41.5	42.6	40.6	13.66	13.63	12.67
Fabricated metal products	390.99	404.05	379.13	41.2	43.4	41.8	9.49	9.31	9.07
Machinery except electrical	508.72	475.00	388.65	44.9	43.9	40.4	11.33	10.82	9.62
Electric and electronic equipment	363.96	353.18	352.37	41.5	41.6	41.7	8.77	8.49	8.45
Transportation equipment	504.64	529.76	471.06	42.3	43.0	40.4	11.93	12.32	11.66
Instruments and related products	280.95	321.11	291.77	34.6	39.4	35.8	8.12	8.15	8.15
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	311.15	308.00	263.12	40.2	42.6	38.3	7.74	7.23	6.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.04	326.30	312.73	39.5	39.6	38.8	8.33	8.24	8.06
Food and kindred products	315.75	305.71	289.52	40.9	39.6	38.5	7.72	7.72	7.52
Apparel and other textile products	223.25	211.65	207.80	36.3	35.1	35.4	6.15	6.03	5.87
Paper and allied products	335.91	339.90	304.92	39.8	41.2	39.6	8.44	8.25	7.70
Printing and publishing	377.64	365.96	373.65	38.3	38.2	38.6	9.86	9.58	9.68
Chemicals and allied products	434.52	461.26	422.68	42.6	45.4	42.1	10.20	10.16	10.04
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.45	320.54	311.67	40.5	41.2	41.5	7.69	7.78	7.51
Leather and leather products	178.97	187.99	175.68	36.9	37.3	36.6	4.85	5.04	4.80

Covers an estimated 145,200 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JULY 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
MANUFACTURING	$408.77	$411.16	$383.80	41.0	41.7	40.7	$ 9.97	$ 9.86	$ 9.43
DURABLE GOODS	460.15	470.22	429.94	42.1	43.1	41.5	10.93	10.91	10.36
Stone, clay and glass products	434.82	435.66	414.10	45.2	44.5	44.1	9.62	9.79	9.39
Primary metal industries	578.14	592.47	524.95	42.2	43.5	41.4	13.70	13.62	12.68
Fabricated metal products	407.22	431.49	394.31	41.3	44.9	43.0	9.86	9.61	9.17
Machinery except electrical	403.60	427.90	359.70	42.8	44.9	40.1	9.43	9.53	8.97
Electric and electronic equipment	406.37	387.99	387.99	40.8	40.5	41.9	9.96	9.58	9.26
Transportation equipment	527.50	564.60	479.53	42.2	43.7	39.5	12.50	12.92	12.14
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	304.20	299.22	247.81	39.0	41.5	38.6	7.80	7.21	6.42
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.56	336.36	322.36	39.6	39.9	39.7	8.60	8.43	8.12
Food and kindred products	382.17	374.63	368.76	40.7	40.5	42.0	9.39	9.25	8.78
Apparel and other textile products	235.26	214.70	221.88	35.7	33.6	35.5	6.59	6.39	6.25
Paper and allied products	303.02	308.04	260.31	39.2	40.8	39.5	7.73	7.55	6.59
Printing and publishing	357.72	339.85	336.92	38.3	38.1	38.2	9.34	8.92	8.82
Chemicals & allied products	457.80	491.51	452.84	43.6	46.5	42.6	10.50	10.57	10.63
Rubber & misc. plastic products	279.97	278.39	281.20	40.4	40.7	42.8	6.93	6.84	6.57

Covers an estimated 91,100 production workers

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Total Initial Claims	23,725	15,850	22,787	13,676	9,111	13,139
Total Continued Claims	123,177	114,830	168,380	78,510	68,448	106,366
Total Weeks Compensated	111.168	107,882	140,102	70,116	68,090	84,699
Total Amount of Payments	$14,141,980	$13,881,022	$16,042,250	$8,630,509	$8,383,827	$9,786,757
Average Weekly Payment	$127.21	$128.67	$114.50	$123.09	$123.13	$115.55

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	293	259	264
Total Continued Claims	1,758	2,021	1,930
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	220	186	245
Total Continued Claims	1,086	1,055	1,410

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	564.4	568.3	540.1
Manufacturing*	27.9	27.7	25.7
Printing and publishing	8.0	8.0	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.8	8.7	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	536.5	540.6	514.4
Construction	43.2	42.2	39.7
Transportation and public utilities*	17.0	17.1	14.6
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.5	5.7
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.9	6.9	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.3	143.5	138.3
General merchandise stores	14.9	15.0	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.5	30.1	29.9
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining*	156.6	157.4	149.3
Private educational services	4.4	4.5	4.8
Miscellaneous services	18.2	18.0	17.9
Total government	145.9	150.3	142.6
Total federal government	75.7	74.8	74.1
Total state & local government	70.2	75.5	68.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

WESTERN MARYLAND

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.5	112.4	108.8
Manufacturing	23.5	23.6	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.7	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.0	3.9
Other manufacturing	12.8	12.7	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	87.0	88.8	85.7
Construction	7.4	7.3	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.6	7.6	7.5
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.4	27.6	27.1
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.6
Retail trade*	22.0	22.2	21.5
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	20.9	20.9	21.0
Health services	8.2	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.2	1.1	0.9
Total government	20.1	21.8	19.5
Total federal government	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total state & local government	16.9	18.6	16.3
State government	4.0	4.3	3.3
Local government	12.9	14.3	13.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

[2]

BALANCE OF STATE

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	124.4	125.6	118.0
Manufacturing	24.0	24.2	22.6
Food & kindred products*	8.9	9.1	8.8
Meat products	4.6	4.6	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.3	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.6	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	100.4	101.4	95.4
Construction	8.4	8.2	7.5
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.9	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.5	35.3	32.3
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.3	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.2	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.4	23.4	22.9
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.9
Total government	22.2	23.4	21.5
Total federal government	4.9	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	17.3	18.5	16.7

[1]

The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2]

The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	443.3	439.1	438.4
Manufacturing	51.1	52.8	54.8
Durable Goods*	18.8	19.6	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.9	2.9	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.5	4.7	6.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.1	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.3	1.4	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.6	2.1	3.4
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	32.3	33.2	32.1
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.4	7.7
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.7	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.7	5.9	5.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	392.2	386.3	383.6
Construction	18.7	18.0	15.6
Transportation & public utilities*	35.0	34.8	34.6
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp. except railroads*	11.2	11.0	11.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.2
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.4	95.2	91.6
Wholesale trade	28.5	28.6	27.5
Retail trade	65.9	66.6	64.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.1	40.3	40.9
Banking	11.7	11.6	12.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	118.9	117.3	114.1
Health services	38.3	38.1	38.2
Educational services	13.3	12.8	12.3
Social services	6.1	6.0	6.2
Misc. services	5.2	5.1	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	85.1	80.7	86.8
Total federal government	14.1	14.0	14.5
Total state & local government	71.0	66.7	72.3
Total state government	29.7	29.7	29.1
Total local government	41.3	37.0	43.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS

[2]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

STATE OF MARYLAND

APRIL-JUNE, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	6/84	5/84	4/84	6/84	5/84	4/84	6/84	5/84	4/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1769.2	1750.8	1735.4	791.0	785.6	779.2	--	--	--
Manufacturing	217.3	214.5	214.2	69.3	68.3	67.0	148.2	145.3	145.1
Durable Goods	116.6	116.3	116.7	28.2	28.4	27.9	74.8	74.3	74.9
Lumber & wood products	3.6	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Stone, clay & glass products	7.8	7.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	19.5	19.8	19.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	15.4	15.4	15.5
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.6	6.6	6.5
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	18.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	12.9	12.9	12.8
Electric & electronic equipment	39.4	39.2	39.1	15.7	15.5	15.1	18.0	17.9	18.0
Transportation equipment	11.4	11.0	11.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.2	6.7	7.3
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.1
Nondurable Goods	100.7	98.2	97.5	41.1	39.9	39.1	73.4	71.0	70.2
Food & kindred products	24.5	23.4	22.9	8.6	8.1	7.8	17.4	16.3	15.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	14.0	13.8	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	12.3	12.1	11.8
Paper & allied products	10.3	9.8	9.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	8.1	7.7	7.8
Printing & publishing	26.3	26.1	26.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	17.6	17.4	17.6
Chemicals & allied products	12.7	12.6	12.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.0	7.9	7.9
Petroleum & coal products	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.3	9.0	8.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	6.9	6.6	6.4
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1551.9	1536.3	1521.2	721.7	717.3	712.2	--	--	--
Contract construction	109.3	105.7	102.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.9	89.4	88.2	25.3	24.8	24.6	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	42.6	41.4	40.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.8	40.5	40.4	15.8	15.5	15.4	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	437.7	433.4	427.0	199.9	198.2	194.7	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	98.6	98.2	97.6	27.7	27.7	27.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	339.1	335.2	329.4	172.2	170.5	167.2	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.7	41.1	40.9	29.3	28.9	28.6	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	99.6	97.8	97.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	--	--	--
Services & mining	420.5	413.0	409.9	237.9	235.2	233.7	--	--	--
Total government	393.9	397.0	396.2	190.6	192.3	192.8	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.4	130.1	129.3	59.9	58.8	58.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	261.5	266.9	266.9	130.7	133.5	133.9	--	--	--

[1]

Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]

The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.